

in the same geographic area as a transmitter proposed in a pending application previously filed by the applicant, but on different channels such that, considered together, the applications would constitute a request for more than two channels, the FCC may dismiss the subsequent application without prejudice.

(g) *Dismissal of premature applications for additional channel.* If the FCC receives an application requesting two additional channels (or one additional channel) for an authorized station prior to receiving notification that the station is providing service to subscribers on all (or all except one) of the authorized channels, the FCC may dismiss that application without prejudice.

[59 FR 59507, Nov. 17, 1994, as amended at 62 FR 11636, Mar. 12, 1997]

§ 22.571 Responsibility for mobile stations.

Mobile stations that are subscribers in good standing to a two-way service in the Paging and Radiotelephone Service, when receiving service from that station, are considered to be operating under the authorization of that station. Licensees are responsible for exercising effective operational control over mobile stations receiving service through their stations. Mobile stations that are subscribers in good standing to a two-way service in the Paging and Radiotelephone Service, while receiving service from a different station, are considered to be operating under the authorization of such different station. The licensee of such different station is responsible, during such temporary period, for exercising effective operational control over such mobile stations as if they were subscribers to it.

§ 22.573 Use of base transmitters as repeaters.

As an additional function, base transmitters may be used as repeaters. Licensees must be able to turn the base transmitter on or off from the control point regardless of whether a subscriber-operated transmitter is transmitting.

§ 22.575 Use of mobile channel for remote control of station functions.

Carriers may remotely control station functions (e.g. shut down or reactivate base transmitters, turn aviation obstruction warning lights on or off, etc.) using a control transmitter operating on a mobile channel, subject to the conditions in this section and in § 22.567(h).

(a) The control transmitter must be capable of overriding transmissions from subscriber-operated transmitters if necessary. Subscriber-operated transmitters must not be capable of being used to deliberately or accidentally prevent the licensee from controlling the station.

(b) The licensee must implement measures designed to prevent station functions from being controlled by persons not authorized by the licensee to control the station.

(c) The control transmitter location must be within the composite service contour of the licensee's authorized station on the paired base channel.

§ 22.577 Dispatch service.

Carriers licensed under this subpart may provide dispatch service in accordance with the rules in this section.

(a) *Installation without prior FCC approval.* A station licensee may install or remove dispatch points for subscribers without obtaining prior FCC approval. A station licensee may install or remove dispatch transmitters for subscribers without applying for specific authorization, provided that the following conditions are met.

(1) Each dispatch transmitter must be able to transmit only on the mobile channel that is paired with the channel used by the base station.

(2) The antenna of the dispatch transmitter must not exceed the criteria in § 17.7 of this chapter that determine whether the FAA must be notified of the proposed construction.

(3) The output power of the dispatch transmitter must not exceed 10 Watts.

(4) The dispatch transmitter must be incapable of overriding the functioning of any control transmitter that may be using the same channel.

(5) The dispatch transmitter must be under the continuous supervision of the licensee.

(b) *Notification.* Licensees must notify the Commission by filing FCC Form 601 whenever a dispatch transmitter is installed pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section. The notification must include the name and address of the subscriber(s) for which the dispatch transmitter was installed, the location of the dispatch transmitter, the height of antenna structure above ground and above mean sea level, the channel(s) used, and the call sign and location of the base station.

(c) *Termination without hearing.* Operation of a dispatch transmitter pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section may be terminated by the FCC without a hearing upon notice to the licensee.

(d) Dispatch transmitters requiring authorization. A dispatch transmitter that does not meet all of the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section may be installed only upon the grant of an application for authorization by electronically filing FCC Form 601.

(e) *Permissible communications.* A dispatch transmitter operated by a subscriber may communicate only with mobile transmitters operated by that subscriber through the associated base transmitter.

[59 FR 59507, Nov. 17, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 15495, Mar. 24, 1995; 63 FR 68945, Dec. 14, 1998]

§ 22.579 Operation of mobile transmitters across U.S.-Canada border.

Mobile stations licensed by Canada may receive two-way service while in the United States from stations licensed under this part, after authorization has been granted by the FCC. Mobile stations that normally operate under the authority of base stations licensed under this part may receive two-way service while in Canada from stations licensed under this part or by Canada, upon authorization by Canada.

§ 22.589 One-way or two-way application requirements.

In addition to information required by subparts B and D and § 22.529, applications for authorization to operate a paging transmitter on the channels listed in § 22.531, other than applications for a paging geographic area authorization, must contain the applica-

ble supplementary information described in this section.

(a) *Interference exhibit.* Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, an exhibit demonstrating compliance with § 22.567 with regard to protected transmitters is required. This exhibit must:

(1) For UHF channels, identify each protected transmitter located within 108 kilometers (67 miles) of the proposed transmitter in directions in which the distance to the interfering contour is 76.4 kilometers (47.5 miles) or less, and within 178 kilometers (111 miles) of the proposed transmitter in directions in which the distance to the interfering contour exceeds 76.4 kilometers (47.5 miles); and identify each protected Basic Exchange Telephone Radio System central office transmitter in the Rural Radiotelephone Service within 231 kilometers (144 miles),

(2) For VHF channels, identify each protected transmitter located within 135 kilometers (84 miles) of the proposed transmitter in directions in which the distance to the interfering contour is 93.3 kilometers (58 miles) or less, and within 178 kilometers (111 miles) of the proposed transmitter in directions in which the distance to the interfering contour exceeds 93.3 kilometers (58 miles).

(3) For each protected transmitter identified, show the results of distance calculations indicating that there would be no overlap of service and interfering contours, or alternatively, indicate that the licensee of or applicant for the protected transmitter and/or the applicant, as required, have agreed in writing to accept any interference resulting from operation of the proposed transmitter.

(b) *Encompassment exhibit.* An exhibit showing that the area within the interfering contour of the proposed transmitter would be totally encompassed by interfering contours of operating co-channel base transmitters controlled by the applicant is required for applications to operate a transmitter with ERP exceeding the basic power and height-power limits of § 22.565. This encompassment exhibit may substitute